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Our Bimonthly Newsletter includes websites from the Electronic Documentation Service, a mechanism for identifying and delivering authoritative but often hard-to-locate and soon-out-of-print reports by a number of different government agencies and private think tanks.

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DEMOCRACY

10 MOST CENSORED COUNTRIES

Committee to Protect Journalists

<http://www.cpj.org/censored/index.html>

North Koreans live in the most censored country in the world, a new analysis by the Committee to Protect Journalists has found. The world's deepest information void, communist North Korea has no independent journalists, and all radio and television receivers sold in the country are locked to government-specified frequencies. Burma, Turkmenistan, Equatorial Guinea, and Libya round out the top five nations on CPJs list of the '10 Most Censored Countries.'

AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION QUANDARY: NO CONSENSUS ON IMMIGRATION PROBLEM OR PROPOSED FIXES

Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and the Pew Hispanic Center. March 2006

<http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/63.pdf> [pdf format, 84 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This report provides detailed analysis and discussion of findings from a national poll and five U.S. metropolitan-area surveys. It describes how immigration ranks as a problem nationally and in the respondents' communities, and addresses the public's distinction between legal and illegal immigration. It reviews concerns about immigration's impact on America's culture and economy. It also looks at the broad range of immigration policy proposals being considered and the public's opinion of them. It examines trends in views regarding immigrants from Asian and Latin American nations and their willingness to assimilate. Public perceptions about the size of the legal and illegal immigrant populations are also described.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS 2006: A GLOBAL SURVEY OF MEDIA INDEPENDENCE

Freedom House. Web-posted April 27, 2006

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/PFS/DraftCountryReportsForPR27April06.pdf> [pdf format, 190 pages]

The Freedom of the Press survey, first launched in 1980, assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and Internet freedom in every country in the world. It assigns each country a numerical score from 0 to 100 that determines a category rating of Free, Partly Free, or Not Free. Ratings are determined by examining three broad categories: 1) the legal environment in which media operate, 2) political influences on reporting and access to information, 3) economic pressures on content and the dissemination of news. The survey, which analyzes events during the 2005 calendar year, bases its ratings not only on government actions and policies but also on the behavior of the press itself in testing boundaries, even in restrictive environments.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WORLDWIDE IN 2006

Reporters Without Borders. May 2006

<http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/report.pdf> [pdf format, 153 pages]

This annual report reviews the status of press freedom in more than 150 countries. Imprisonment is the favorite weapon of authoritarian rulers to silence journalists and more than 100 currently languish in jails around the world. The picture is much the same from year to year and China, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran and Burma are still the countries holding most journalists. In these places, a sharp commentary, an over-strong adjective or an irritating news item are immediately dubbed "threats to public order," "sedition" or "undermining state security." Punishment can be five, 10 or even 20-year prison sentences, as well as cancellation of civil rights, all aimed at breaking the journalist involved and frightening others who might utter some critical or disobedient commentary. The report has a section on the Internet and the growing roster of nations censoring online communications.

REPOSTURING THE FORCE: U.S. OVERSEAS PRESENCE IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Carnes Lord, Editor

United States Department of the Navy. Naval War College. 2006

<http://www.nwc.navy.mil/press/npapers/np26/NP26.pdf> [pdf format, 202 pages]

This collection of papers condenses some of the analysis that has stemmed from Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld's Global Defense Posture Review [GDPR], initiated in 2001-2002. Focal points of the GDPR include the overall political and military relationship between the United States and host governments, activities conducted on foreign soil by U.S. forces, legal arrangements governing military access (overflight rights, for example), the pre-positioning of equipment overseas, and the global management of U.S. forces in deployments within or across theaters of operations.

SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY: THE U.S. RECORD 2005 - 2006

United States Department of State. Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. April 2006

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/64057.pdf> [pdf format, 272 pages]

The Supporting Human Rights and Democracy report is submitted to the Congress by the Department of State in compliance with Section 665 of P.L. 107-228, the FY 03 Foreign Relations Authorization Act, which requires the Department to report on actions taken by the U.S. Government to encourage respect for human rights. This fourth annual submission complements the Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005, and takes the next step, moving from highlighting abuses to publicizing the actions and programs the United States has employed to end those abuses. Unlike the 196 Country Reports, Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2005-2006 highlights U.S. efforts to promote human rights and democracy in only 95 countries and entities - those facing the most serious human rights challenges. References to Hong Kong and Tibet have been incorporated into the China report. To make this report consistent with the criteria in the legislation, this year's report also deletes a number of countries: Albania, Argentina, and Macedonia.

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

2006 SPECIAL 301 REPORT

Executive Office of the President. Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR). Web-posted April 28, 2006

http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Reports_Publications/2006/2006_Special_301_Review/asset_upload_file473_9336.pdf [pdf format, 47 pages]

According to Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 and the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (enacted in 1994), USTR must identify those countries that deny adequate and effective protection for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Placement of a trading partner on the Watch List indicates that particular problems exist in that country with respect to IPR protection, enforcement, or market access for persons relying on intellectual property. Countries placed on the Priority Watch List are the focus of increased focus concerning the problem areas. For each country, the USTR notes specific areas of IPR concern.

FINANCIAL ACCESS FOR IMMIGRANTS: LESSONS FROM DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES

Anna Paulson, Audrey Singer, Robin Newberger, and Jeremy Smith

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; Brookings Institution. May 2006

http://www.brookings.edu/metro/pubs/20060504_financialaccess.pdf [pdf format, 106 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

As immigrant settlement has become a widespread phenomenon across the United States, more communities are concerned with the prospects for their full social and economic integration. Strategies that help immigrants participate fully in the financial mainstream benefit not just immigrants, but all residents of the communities where they live. This monograph presents new research on the financial practices of immigrants, and describes both industry approaches to reaching the immigrant market and community innovations in moving immigrants into the financial mainstream.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 2005

United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC). April 2006

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/DesarrolloProductivo/9/LCG2309PI/lcg2309i.pdf> [pdf format, 171 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

The \$68 billion (US) in inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) received by Latin America and the Caribbean in 2005 were about 11% higher than the level of FDI it posted in 2004. In terms of the growth of those inflows, however, Latin America and the Caribbean were outperformed by other world regions. The good news was that many emerging transnational corporations (TNCs) from the region (here referred to as "trans-Latins") continue to deepen their internationalization processes through FDI, although starting from a comparatively small base. A large part of Latin American and Caribbean countries' outward FDI (OFDI) goes to other nations in the region, thereby reinforcing inward FDI flows. In this respect, the region is positioning itself more advantageously with regard to OFDI, even while it continues to exhibit weaknesses in attracting new inward FDI from outside of the region, especially the higher-quality FDI that would generate more profound multiplier effects in host countries.

FOUNDATION GROWTH AND GIVING ESTIMATES: CURRENT OUTLOOK

The Foundation Center

<http://fdncenter.org/gainknowledge/research/pdf/fgge06.pdf> [pdf; 953 kb]

From [press release](#): "Giving by the nation's 68,000 grantmaking foundations grew to \$33.6 billion in 2005, according to Foundation Growth and Giving Estimates: Current Outlook, a new report from the New York City-based Foundation Center. This estimated 5.5 percent increase was consistent with the 5.1 percent gain recorded in 2004. Continued, albeit slower stock market growth, higher levels of new gifts into corporate and community foundations, and the giving of newly established foundations were the primary factors in 2005 growth. Exceptional grantmaking in response to the South Asian tsunami and Gulf Coast hurricanes also helped to raise the overall level of giving."

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS: IMPACT ON U.S. TRADE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. TRADE POLICY

William H. Cooper

Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service. April 19, 2006

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/rl31356.pdf> [pdf format, 19 pages]

In the last few years, the United States has engaged or has proposed to engage in negotiations to establish bilateral and regional free trade arrangements (FTAs) with a number of trading partners. Such arrangements are not new in U.S. trade policy. The United States has had a free trade arrangement with Israel since 1985 and with Canada since 1989, which was expanded to include Mexico and became the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) effective in January 1994.

INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES: DIFFERENT ESTIMATION METHODOLOGIES PRODUCE DIFFERENT RESULTS [GAO-06-210]

United States General Accounting Office (GAO). March 2006

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06210.pdf> [pdf format, 58 pages]

This GAO report examines remittances -- personal funds that the foreign born are sending to their home countries in increasing volumes. Because organizations use different methodologies to estimate remittance flows, the statistical data vary. More accurate remittance estimates could help certain U.S. agencies make better decisions. Likewise, the "Group of Eight" leaders have called for improved remittance data. The GAO found that BEA's model for estimating remittances from the United States produces estimates of uncertain accuracy. Moreover, it found that methodologies used by some central banks and the Inter-American Development Bank to estimate remittances from the United States vary significantly.

NATO AND ENERGY SECURITY

Paul Gallis

Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service. March 21, 2006

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/rs22409.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

Energy security is becoming an issue of increasing importance to the United States and its European allies, as some energy producers are showing a tendency to use oil and gas as political leverage. Although most European allies believe that a market solution exists to ensure security of energy supplies, NATO has begun to discuss the issue as an allied concern. Over the last several years, the view has grown that the power to ensure access to International energy resources has shifted away from energy consumers to energy producers. The growth of China and India as large consumers of energy, coupled with an inability to develop reliable and affordable alternatives to oil and natural gas, is largely the cause behind this development.

STATUS OF TROPICAL FOREST MANAGEMENT 2005

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). May 23, 2006

http://www.itto.or.jp/live/Live_Server/1222/ITTOSFMTropics2005web.e.pdf [pdf format, 305 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This ITTO report, which probes the state of tropical forestry in 33 countries in Asia, the Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, shows that the area of sustainably managed tropical forests has expanded from less than one million hectares (2.4 million acres) in 1988 to at least 36 million hectares (87 million acres) in 2005. The 814 million hectares examined in the ITTO report represent the total area of natural tropical forests that meet the ITTO definition of "permanent forest estate" -- lands whose landowners (mainly governments) intend to manage them for sustainable production or as protected areas. Under sustainable production, timber harvesting and other revenue-generating activities (such as collecting fruits, nuts and medicinal plants) are allowed, but must not destroy the forests.

THE DOHA ROUND - NO HELP FOR AMERICA'S TRADE DEFICIT?

Dr. Peter Morici, University of Maryland

<http://www.morici-dohareport.org/index.asp>

Despite initial optimism, the United States will continue to face mammoth trade deficits even if it achieves all of its goals in the current Doha Round of trade negotiations. This is the conclusion of 'The DOHA ROUND: No Help for America's Trade Deficit?', by Dr. Peter Morici, Ph.D, a professor at the University of Maryland - College Park. Through a rigorous examination of the negotiating objectives of the United States and the structure of U.S. international trade, Morici concludes that a successful round will bring little benefit to American manufacturers and farmers. Study was funded by Nucor Corp. [Full Paper](#) [pdf format, 249 KB].

UNITED NATIONS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM OIL FOR FOOD PROGRAM INDICATE THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN UN INTERNAL CONTROLS AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES. REPORT TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES [GAO-06-330]

United States General Accounting Office (GAO). April 25, 2006; Web-posted May 10, 2006

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06330.pdf> [pdf format, 75 pages]

In 1996, the United Nations (UN) Security Council and Iraq began the Oil for Food program to address Iraq's humanitarian situation after sanctions were imposed in 1990. More than \$67 billion in oil revenue was obtained through the program, with \$31 billion in humanitarian assistance delivered to Iraq. The 2005 Defense authorization Act mandated that GAO review the Oil for Food Program. GAO reviewed how the UN adhered to five key internal control standards in its stewardship of the program. GAO assessed (1) the program's control environment and (2) key elements of the other internal control standards. GAO also reported on the UN Compensation Commission's progress in paying reparations from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

WINNERS AND LOSERS: IMPACT OF THE DOHA ROUND ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Sandra Polaski

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP). Web-posted March 2006

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/Winners.Losers.final2.pdf> [pdf format, 117 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This report by CEIP's Trade, Equity, and Development Project presents a new model of global trade to analyze the potential impacts of the WTO Doha Round negotiations and the underlying economic interests of the WTO's diverse members. The model makes several critical innovations -- notably, modeling unemployment in developing countries, and separating agricultural labor markets from urban unskilled labor markets. The result is a detailed analysis of the impact of trade policies on both developing and developed countries. The author concludes that it is important not to overstate the possible gains from the Doha Round. The model suggests that "trade is one factor among many that can contribute to economic growth and rising incomes, but its contribution is likely to be very modest."

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: GLOBALIZATION AND INFLATION

International Monetary Fund (IMF). April 2006

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2006/01/pdf/weo0406.pdf> [pdf format, 283 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This World Economic Outlook (WEO) report paints an overall rosy picture of the world economy, with what looks like a third year of significantly above-trend growth. Growth is also becoming more balanced, with Japan picking up strongly, and the Euro area showing advance signs of steadier growth. Perhaps the best reflection of the world economic growth is that sub-Saharan Africa is headed for its best growth performance in over 30 years. In the Middle East and many Central Asian countries, a key challenge will be to channel the high oil export receipts into productive investment. High commodity prices also support many economies in Latin America, permitting very welcome reductions in external debt levels and accumulation of foreign currency reserves.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION: LIMITED PROGRESS AT HONG KONG MINISTERIAL CLOUDS PROSPECTS FOR DOHA AGREEMENT [GAO-06-535]

United States General Accounting Office (GAO). April 26, 2006

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06596.pdf> [pdf format, 47 pages]

Given the importance of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Round to the United States, GAO was asked to provide an update on the status of the negotiations. In this report, the latest in a series on the negotiations, GAO (1) provides the status of the Doha negotiations on the eve of the Hong Kong ministerial, (2) reviews the outcome of the Hong Kong ministerial, and (3) discusses the prospects for concluding the Doha Round before TPA expires in July 2007.

WTO: ANTIDUMPING ISSUES IN THE DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Vivian C. Jones

Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service. Updated April 20, 2006

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/rl32810.pdf> [pdf format, 24 pages]

This three-part report analyzes the issue of antidumping (AD) in the context of negotiations in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). The first section provides background information and contextual analysis for understanding why the issue is regarded as controversial. It briefly discusses the Antidumping Agreement, U.S. antidumping laws and how they have worked in practice. Some U.S. stakeholders, including many U.S. industries and workers, believe that U.S. laws are effective and should not be changed or weakened. Others, including many foreign exporters to the U.S. market, U.S. exporters to international markets, U.S. manufacturers dependent on lower-cost inputs for their products, and other domestic importers of goods subject to AD actions, want to change the ways in which they are implemented.

EDUCATION

2006 STATE OF COLLEGE ADMISSION

David A. Hawkins and Melissa Clinedinst

National Association for College Admission Counseling (NACAC). May 17, 2006

<http://www.nacacnet.org/NR/rdonlyres/4B4C0DF4-BF0A-4B10-89F4-A3D631061305/0>

This report finds that while the country's most selective colleges are admitting fewer candidates, a student's chance for admission to a four-year college is still overwhelmingly good - U.S. colleges and universities admit seven out of ten students who apply. Other trends noted in this year's report:

- * There is a continued increase in applications to colleges and universities, fueled by increasing numbers of high school graduates.
- * There is a marked increase in Early Decision and Early Action applications after several years of apparent decline.
- * Grades in rigorous courses, standardized admission test scores, and overall grade point averages continue to be the top factors considered by colleges in the admission decision

THE BEST UNDERGRADUATE B-SCHOOLS

Businessweek

http://www.businessweek.com/pdfs/2006/0619_top50b.pdf [pdf format, 2 pages]

Undergrad business programs are getting MBA-like respect, and competition to get into them is hotter than ever. Here's how the top schools stack up in our first-ever exclusive rankings.

ENVIRONMENT

2006 ATLANTIC HURRICANE OUTLOOK

United States Department of Commerce, National Weather Service, Climate Prediction Center. May 22, 2006

<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/outlooks/hurricane.shtml>

Hurricane season in the North Atlantic begins June 1. The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) urges populations in North America, Central America and the Caribbean to brace themselves for another higher than average hurricane season. NOAA says that a very active hurricane season is looming, and encourages individuals to make preparations to better protect their lives and livelihoods. For the 2006 north Atlantic hurricane season, NOAA is predicting 13 to 16 named storms, with eight to 10 becoming hurricanes, of which four to six could become 'major' hurricanes of Category 3 strength or higher.

LITTLE GREEN DATA BOOK 2006

World Bank. April 2006

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEEI/936214-1146251511077/20916989/LGDB2006.pdf> [pdf format, 240 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

The Little Green Data Book is the World Bank's annual comprehensive guide to environmental statistics. With data for 48 indicators in 222 countries, territories and regions, it provides a statistical portrait of the state of the world and the impact of human activity. According to this year's edition, carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions worldwide have now topped 24 billion metric tons (the most recent comprehensive data are for 2002), an increase of 15 percent compared to 1992 levels. The rapidly expanding economies of China and India are showing a rapid increase in CO₂ emissions. China, which is already the second largest polluter, has increased its emissions by 33 percent between 1992 and 2002, while India's emissions have grown 57 percent in the same period. This trend will likely continue as economic activity grows.

GLOBAL ISSUES

STATE OF THE WORLD'S MOTHERS 2006: SAVING THE LIVES OF MOTHERS AND NEWBORNS

Save the Children. May 2006

http://www.savethechildren.org/publications/SOWM_2006_final.pdf [pdf format, 58 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This seventh State of the World's Mothers report shows which countries are succeeding - and which are failing - in saving the lives of mothers and their babies. It examines the ways investments in health care, nutrition, education and communication can make a difference for newborns, mothers, communities and society as a whole. It also points to low-cost, low-tech solutions that could save the vast majority of these young lives. The Mothers' Index, a major section in the report, compares the well-being of mothers and children in 125 countries. The Index uses six indicators measuring the status of women: lifetime risk of maternal mortality, use of modern contraception, births attended by skilled personnel, prevalence of anemia among pregnant women, female literacy, and participation of women in national government; and four indicators covering the well-being of children: infant mortality, nutritional status, primary school enrollment and access to safe water. The Mothers' Index also provides information on an additional 48 countries for which sufficient data existed to present findings on either women's indicators or children's indicators, but not both.

THE END OF CHILD LABOUR: WITHIN REACH

International Labour Organization (ILO). May 4, 2006

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf> [pdf format, 100 pages]

Child labor, especially in its worst forms, is in decline for the first time across the globe, according to this cautiously optimistic report from the International Labour Organization (ILO). The new report says the actual number of child laborers worldwide fell by 11 per cent between 2000 and 2004, from 246 million to 218 million. Furthermore, the number of children and youth aged 5-17 trapped in hazardous work decreased by 26 per cent, from 171 million in the 2000 estimate to approximately 126 million in 2004. Among younger child laborers aged 5-14, this drop was even more pronounced at 33 per cent, says the report. The ILO report attributes the

education in child labor to increased political will and awareness and concrete action, particularly in the field of poverty reduction and mass education, a combination that has led to a worldwide movement against child labor.

HEALTH

HEALTH FINANCING REVISITED: A PRACTITIONER'S GUIDE

Pablo Gottret and George Schieber

World Bank. May 25, 2006

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTHSD/Resources/topics/Health-Financing/HFRFull.pdf> [pdf format, 324 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This World Bank report raises serious concerns about current global efforts to expand the reach of healthcare systems to improve the health of millions of the world's poorest people by 2015, as called for in the Millennium Development Goals. The report says that the international community, for its part, must live up to its promise to substantially increase its development aid at the same time as making it predictable and sustainable. Development assistance for health has increased in recent years but recent findings suggest that donors need to make a more concerted effort to work with national governments to develop action plans and provide long-term consistent financing. A profusion of donor efforts have distorted country spending priorities, increased transaction costs, and fragmented health service delivery.

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Executive Office of the President. Homeland Security Council. May 2006

http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/nspi_implementation.pdf [pdf format, 233 pages]

The President announced the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza (Strategy) on November 1, 2005

[See: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/nspi.pdf>]

The Strategy provides a high-level overview of the approach that the Federal Government will take to prepare for and respond to a pandemic, and articulates expectations of non-Federal entities to prepare themselves and their communities. The Strategy contains three pillars: (1) preparedness and communication; (2) surveillance and detection; and (3) response and containment.

PREPARING FOR HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA: A MANUAL FOR COUNTRIES AT RISK

V. Martin, A. Forman, and J. Lubroth

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

Updated 16 February 2006

http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/200354/HPAI_manual.pdf [pdf format, 44 pages]

Governments around the world are worried about the potential of devastating damage to agricultural sectors from avian influenza (bird flu). There is a widespread call for information on the disease and on guidance for government officials responsible for animal health and the safety of animal products. To control the spread of the disease once it is present in a bird population, this succinct FAO manual provides information on the different disinfection procedures for: Live birds; Bird carcasses; Animal housing/equipment; Humans; Electrical equipment; Water; Feed; Effluent; Human housing; Machinery and vehicles; and Clothing.

SAVING LIVES: CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO HIV AND AIDS TREATMENT

Global Movement for Children. May 26, 2006

<http://www.gmfc.org/index.php/gmc6/content/view/full/712> [pdf format, 20 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

Although the majority of people living with HIV are adults, HIV-positive children represent a disproportionate number of those needing immediate treatment. More than 90 percent of children with HIV live in sub-Saharan Africa. These children also have the least access to any treatment. But in the current profit-driven climate of drug development, they offer little financial incentive to the pharmaceutical industry, the report states. As a result, despite an urgent need for pediatric formulations of anti retroviral therapy (ART) in developing countries, child appropriate treatment is practically non-existent.

THE WORLD HEALTH REPORT 2006

World Health Organization

<http://www.who.int/whr/2006/en/index.html>

Working together for health contains an expert assessment of the current crisis in the global health workforce and ambitious proposals to tackle it over the next ten years, starting immediately. The report reveals an

estimated shortage of almost 4.3 million doctors, midwives, nurses and support workers worldwide. The shortage is most severe in the poorest countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where health workers are most needed. Focusing on all stages of the health workers' career lifespan from entry to health training, to job recruitment through to retirement, the report lays out a ten-year action plan in which countries can build their health workforces, with the support of global partners.

PROGRESS ON GLOBAL ACCESS TO HIV ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY: A REPORT ON "3 BY 5" AND BEYOND

World Health Organization (WHO) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). March 2006

http://www.who.int/hiv/fullreport_en_highres.pdf [pdf format, 84 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

WHO and UNAIDS jointly launched the "3 by 5" strategy in December 2003, with the objective of helping low- and middle-income countries provide treatment to 3 million people living with HIV/AIDS by the end of 2005. The "3 by 5" target challenged governments, foundations, corporations and the United Nations system to scale up access to antiretroviral therapy as quickly and effectively as possible. While the "3 by 5" target was not met on time, the ongoing effort to expand access to antiretroviral therapy has brought about positive change.

U.S. AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES TO THE GLOBAL SPREAD OF AVIAN FLU: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

Tiaji Salaam-Blyther

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated May 1, 2006

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33219.pdf> [pdf format, 37 pages]

There are many strains of avian influenza virus that can cause varying amounts of clinical illness in poultry. Bird (or avian) flu outbreaks have occurred at various times around the world. Influenza A/H5N1 is a strain of bird flu currently spreading across the world. The virus has infected some people and killed more than half of those infected. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the hallmarks of a pandemic are: 1) the emergence of a novel flu virus strain; 2) the strain causes human disease; and 3) person-to-person transmission is sustained. The pandemic steps usually occur in six phases. According to WHO categorization of pandemic phases, the current global H5N1 outbreak is in pandemic alert phase three, which means a virus new to humans is causing infections, but not spreading easily from one person to another.

LAW ENFORCEMENT / SECURITY / ILLEGAL DRUGS

2005 COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM

United States Department of State. Web-posted April 28, 2006

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2005/>

This annual publication offers a strategic assessment of trends in international terrorism and the nature of the terrorist threat, as well as chapters examining terrorist safe havens, efforts to build international will and capacity, and the nexus between weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. The report also includes an annex of statistical information from the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) that addresses the victims of terrorism. The 2005 report covers developments in countries in which acts of terrorism occurred, countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, and countries determined by the Secretary of State to be of particular interest in the global war on terror. The report reviews major developments in bilateral and multilateral counterterrorism cooperation as well. Starting this year the Country Reports on Terrorism will also address terrorist sanctuaries and terrorist attempts to acquire weapons of mass destruction. It will also include statistical information provided by the National Counterterrorism Center <http://www.nctc.gov/> (NCTC) on the number of individuals killed, injured, or kidnapped by terrorist groups.

2005 INTERNET CRIME REPORT

Internet Crime Complaint Center

New, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2005_IC3Report.pdf [pdf format, 27 pages]

The 2005 Internet Crime Report is the fifth annual compilation of information on complaints received and referred by the IC3 to law enforcement or regulatory agencies for appropriate action. From January 1, 2005 - December 31, 2005, the IC3 website received 231,493 complaint submissions. This is an 11.6% increase over 2004 when 207,449 complaints were received. These filings were composed of fraudulent and non-fraudulent complaints primarily related to the Internet.

EXPLOITATION OF TRAFFICKED WOMEN

Graeme R. Newman

United States Department of Justice. Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. February 2006
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1699> [pdf format, 98 pages]

This document provides on-the-ground assistance for police to assist them in enforcing the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000. The guide begins by describing the problem of exploiting women who have been trafficked into the United States, and the aspects of human trafficking that contribute to it. The guide's focus is on the final period in the process of trafficking at which women are further exploited by those into whose hands they are passed. This is the point at which human trafficking becomes a problem for local police and so the guide identifies a series of questions that can help analyze local problems related to trafficking. Finally, it reviews responses to the exploitation of trafficked women and examines what is known about the effectiveness of these responses from research and police practice.

IDENTITY THEFT 2004

Bureau of Justice Statistics

New Report, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/it04.htm>

Presents data on identity theft victimization and its consequences from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). This is the first report from new questions about identity theft added to the survey in July 2004 and encompasses credit card thefts, thefts from existing accounts, misuse of personal information, and multiple types at the same time. The report, based on interviews with 40,000 household residents drawn to be nationally representative, describes age, race, and ethnicity of the household head; household income; and location of the household (urbanicity). Characteristics of the theft presented include economic loss, how the theft was discovered, whether misuse is ongoing, and problems experienced as a result of the identity theft.

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. [CRS Report for Congress, RL33351]

Alison Siskin, Andorra Bruno, Blas Nunez-Neto, Lisa M. Seghetti, and Ruth Ellen Wasem

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. April 6, 2006

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33351.pdf> [pdf format, 82 pages]

This report provides an analysis of immigration enforcement within the United States. The report opens with a definition of immigration enforcement, a discussion of the statutory authority to conduct immigration enforcement, and an overview of immigration enforcement related legislation since 1986. It follows with an exposition on the dichotomy of interior and border enforcement. The report then details different aspects of immigration enforcement in the United States including detention and removal, alien smuggling and trafficking, document and benefit fraud, worksite enforcement, inspections at ports of entry, and patrolling the border between ports of entry.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS: 2006 NATIONAL REPORT

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/publications/PubAbstract.asp?pubi=234394>

Presents comprehensive information on juvenile crime, violence, and victimization and on the juvenile justice system. This OJJDP National Report brings together the latest available statistics from a variety of sources and includes numerous tables, graphs, and maps, accompanied by analyses in clear, nontechnical language.

[Full Report](#) [pdf format, 6.86 MB]

LAW ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community-Oriented Policing

Recent Publications [pdf format]

The Exploitation of Trafficked Women:

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1699>

"...describes the problem of exploiting women who have been trafficked into the U.S. and the aspects of human trafficking that contribute to it. Additionally, the guide focuses on the final period in the process of trafficking at which women are further exploited by those into whose hands they are passed."

Juvenile Runaways:

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1699>

"...describes the problem of juvenile runaways, reviews risk factors, and identifies a series of questions to help analyze a local juvenile runaway problem. Finally, it reviews responses to the problem and what is known about them from evaluative research and police practice."

Police-Community Partnerships to Address Domestic Violence:

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=1681>

"...presents a discussion of the literature and describes the project methods used and findings of the mail survey, telephone interviews, and case studies of 11 local law enforcement agencies that formed police-community partnerships to address domestic violence."

THE JUDICIARY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Kenneth W. Dam

The Brookings Institution. March 2006

<http://www.brookings.edu/views/papers/200603dam.pdf> [pdf format, 41 pages]

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

The author contends that no degree of substantive law improvement -- even world "best practice" substantive law -- will bring the Rule of Law to a country without effective enforcement. A sound judiciary is key to enforcement. While some technical laws can be enforced by administrative means, a Rule of Law, in the primary economic sense of protecting property and enforcing contracts, requires a judiciary to resolve disputes between private parties. Moreover, protection against the state is made easier where the judiciary can resolve a controversy raised by a private party against the state, based on constitutional provisions or parliamentary legislation.

THE USE OF THE INTERNET BY ISLAMIC EXTREMISTS: TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, ON MAY 4, 2006

Bruce Hoffman

RAND Corporation. Web-posted May 10, 2006

http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/2006/RAND_CT262-1.pdf

Citing Professor Gabriel Weimann, Hoffman notes that "in 1998, fewer than half of the 30 groups that the U.S. State Department designates as 'Foreign Terrorist Organizations' (FTOs) had websites. But that by the end of 1999, nearly all of them did. Hoffman further comments: "Despite the multiplicity and diversity of terrorist websites, they share a number of key characteristics in common. These sites are often notable for their colorful, well-designed and visually arresting graphic content. In this respect, they seem designed particularly to appeal to a computer savvy, media-saturated, video game addicted generation."

THIRD ANNUAL BSA AND IDC GLOBAL SOFTWARE PIRACY STUDY

Business Software Association (BSA); IDC. Web-posted May 23, 2006

<http://www.bsa.org/globalstudy/upload/2005-2006%20Global%20Piracy%20Study.pdf> [pdf format, 21 pages]

This is the third annual global software piracy study commissioned by the Business Software Alliance (BSA) and conducted by IDC. According to the study, thirty-five percent of the packaged software installed on personal computers (PC) worldwide in 2005 was illegal, amounting to \$34 billion in global losses due to software piracy. However, some improvements in a number of markets indicate education, enforcement and policy efforts are beginning to pay off in emerging economies such as China, Russia and India, and in Central/Eastern Europe and the Middle East & Africa.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: GLOBAL PATTERNS

United Nations, Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). April 2006

http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006-04.pdf [pdf format, 128 pages]

In summary fashion, this report reviews basic trends in the worldwide trafficking of persons. Even though all human trafficking cases have their individual characteristics, most follow the same pattern: people are abducted or recruited in the country of origin, transferred through transit regions and then exploited in the destination country. If, at some stage, the exploitation of the victim is interrupted or ended, they can be rescued as victims of trafficking in persons, and it is possible they might receive support in the country of destination. Either immediately or at some later point, victims might be repatriated to their origin country; in some cases, relocated in a third country; or, as unfortunately too often still happens, are deported from destination or transit countries as illegal migrants.

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME: PRINCIPAL THREATS AND U.S. RESPONSES

John R. Wagley

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. March 20, 2006

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL33335.pdf> [pdf format, 24 pages]

This report examines the growing threat of transnational organized crime to U.S. national security and global stability. The end of the Cold War and increasing globalization has helped criminal organizations expand their activities and gain global reach. Criminal networks are believed to have benefited from the weakening of certain government institutions, more open borders, and the resurgence of ethnic and regional conflicts across

the former Soviet Union and many other regions. Transnational criminal organizations have also exploited expanding financial markets and rapid technological developments. In addition, terrorist networks are believed to be increasingly supporting themselves through traditional crime, and have been linked to criminal organizations. Alliances between the two groups could amplify threats to American security. Transnational criminals engage in a spectrum of illicit activities, including narcotics and arms smuggling, trafficking in persons, counterfeiting, and money laundering and other financial crimes.

U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY ON PERMANENT ADMISSIONS

Ruth Ellen Wasem

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated April 17, 2006

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/rl32235.pdf> [pdf format, 30 pages]

Border security is considered a central aspect of the United States' overall homeland security. Securing the border involves controlling the official ports of entry (POE) through which legitimate travelers and commerce enter the country, as well as monitoring and patrolling the nation's land and maritime borders to detect and interdict the entry of illegal persons and contraband. The Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the lead federal agency charged with securing U.S. borders at and between POE. In the 109th Congress, there are many bills currently pending that would address some of the immigration issues associated with border security by focusing on the movement of people into the country, both at POE and illegally across U.S. international land borders.

OTHER

THE PROBLEM OF AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM

Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes

Pew Research Center. May 9, 2006

<http://pewresearch.org/obdeck/?ObDeckID=23>

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This stand-alone piece is drawn from the authors' new book, *America Against the World*. In this backgrounder report Kohut and Stokes examine the major factors, real and imagined, that contribute to a global rise in anti-Americanism. The authors differentiate between three types of American exceptionalism that shape both the ways that U.S. citizens look at the world and the ways that the world looks at them:

- * Misunderstood exceptionalism -- American values and attitudes that many in the United States as well as abroad regard as part of the problem, though there is little evidence to support this contention.
- * Conditional exceptionalism -- Aspects of the American character that are distinctive, but not so much that they are destined to consistently divide the American people from the rest of the world. These include values and attitudes that are products of the times or subject to the course of events and the influence of American leadership.
- * Problematic exceptionalism -- How Americans view themselves, their country, and the world in ways that reflect potentially unbridgeable, persistent gaps in opinions on important issues.